

MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1872.

Amusements To-Day. Booth's Theatre-The Bells, Bowery Theatre-The folish Jew. Glymple Theatre-A Life's Dream, Tony Pastor's - The Poler Spy. Theatre Comique-City Life.
Wallack's Theatre-Blue Beard.

The Temperance Men Coming to the Front.

If some of our readers have forgotten that the temperauce men are taking a hand in this campaign, and that they have a candidate for President in the person of the Hon. James Black of Pennsylvania, they will be reminded of the fact by the red-hot manifesto which, at their request, we publish this morning. Like experienced campaigners, the advocates of prohibition make no excuses for their action, and confine themselves to moving in force upon the enemy's works. Making no arguments in behalf of their own doctrines or policy, they go straight for President GRANT in the roughest way they know how.

The accusation of gross drunkenness at intervals is renewed against GRANT in this manifesto with considerable detail. Senator HENRY WILSON, himself a teetotaler, who is running for Vice-President on the same ticket with GRANT, is quoted as having said to the Rev. C. W. DENISON. only a few months since: "President GRANT drinks too much. I have told him so." Another witness describes the President as he saw him recently, "in a state of intoxication; his hat was slouched over his eyes; he had a lighted eigar in his mouth; and he was strolling along, muttering to himseif." We introduce this incident here merely as a specimen of several others that are mentioned. From them all the conclusion is drawn that no consistent temperance man can support GRANT.

We suppose no one will seriously dispute that all that Mr. DENISON alleges is true. Everybody who knows Gen. GRANT knows that before the war he had been dismissed from the army for excessive drunkenness: and that although he afterward partially reformed he has always been in the habit of giving way occasionally and becoming intoxicated. Very likely it is impossible for him to go a month without indulgence of that kind. But if the advocates of prohibition think that these facts are going to deprive GRANT of many votes, or that any considerable number of temperance men will refuse to give him their suffrages because he gets drunk; they are doubtless mistaken.

The temp rance question may be made to play an important part in State politics, because the Legislature of every State enacts laws respecting the sale of liquor; and if the Temperance party can elect a Legislature they can have the liquor laws of the State made to suit them. But the Presitential election does not affect the liquer laws at all. In fact, the only bearing it can have upon the temperance question depends upon the example which may be set by the President after his election. If he is a temperance man, like Horace GREELEY, he will set an example of temperance; if he is a drinking man, like U. S GRANT, he will set an example of occa sional drunkenness. But this consideration is of so refined and indirect a nature that it can have very little effect upon the action of voters. As a general thing they follow their political predilections and vote with their parties without regard to temperance; while that large body of electors who have no fixed opinions, and who of the popula tide or the caprice of the hour, are more tikely to give their support to a free-living, drinking, sporting man than to a straight-laced partisan of cold water. For these reasons the public belief that a candidate now and then gets tight rather tends to his success; and for one voter that this temperance manifesto will turn away from GRANT to Judge BLACK there will be half a dozen rollicking good fellows who will support GRANT simply because he knows how to get drunk, with his boon companions or without.

If GRANT is to be defeated at all, it must be on other questions than that of liquor. and by other forces than those of the Temperance party.

Opinions of an Euglishman.

A few years ago a young man came to this country from England as a newspaper correspondent. Having observed the habits, character, and institutions of this strange people, he published to the world a book entitled "Eighty Years of Republican Government in the United States." This book of course contains all that he thought worth knowing about America, the Americans, and their polities.

This young man was named Louis Jenkins JENNINGS, and his solemn conclusion was that the American political system is gen erally inferior to that of Great Britain. It is from his pages that we learn that "the Constitution itself was the primary cause of the rebellion and the calamities attending it, that instrument having been "purposely framed so that it might be read in two ways." Also that, under the inflaence of our organic national law, "the whole to give any account whatever of some character of the Government has been changed," so that "no one can now say with any certainty what will be even its chief features in ten years to come." Likewise that "the peace of the country will be jeopardized whenever a question arises ing one-fourth are anxious to carry;" and nothing."

Of course the American people, viewed from the lofty standpoint of this travelling Briton, could not meet his approval He tells us that the standard of honor characteristic of an English member of Parliament is rarely indeed exhibited by Congressmen in America. The incredulity of a high American official when Lord BROUGHAM's testimony to the purity of the British House of Commons was shown to him. "revealed the difference in the tone of honor which prevails in English and in American public life." And as our public men are all corrupt and entirely destitute of the fine English sense of honor, our private citizens are lamentably ignorant. On this subject JENNINGS frankly expresses his views as follows:

There is no people in the world who read so much and know so little as the Americans."

It was very kind of Mr. JENNINGS to stay in this benighted country and as editor of the New York Times direct the ignorant Americans how to vote, in order to raise the tone of political morality to the high and elevated standard which prevails at 'eme. It is true his peculiar | party he had no wagon suitable for the purpose. I day in this manner.

method of conducting that journal, whereby its reputation for veracity and fairness has been effectually ruined, has created some surprise and a good deal more disgust. This surprise will cease, however, and the character of the Times be fully understood when its editor's deliberate estimate of his readers' intelligence is

Greeley and Robeson.

It is recorded of a temperance lecturer that he used sometimes to have a drunkard brought upon the platform in order to enforce by living example the pictures of the horrible effects of drunkenness which he had just held up before his audience.

On this principle the managers of the clam bake at Rye Beach on Friday, with great shrewdness, placed Old Honesty and GEORGE M. ROBESON, the notorious author of the far-famed navy frauds, side by side before the people.

The obese and sensual Robeson, with the SECOR fraud, the torpedo-boat fraud, the Governor fraud, the engineers' fraud, the SAVAGE fraud, the Tennessee fraud, and all his other frauds loaded upon his dishonest shoulders, stood forth unctuous and insolent, a complete type and embodiment of the foul corruption, the public plunder, the contempt of law and morality, and the monstrous greed for the people's money which are to be overthrown and wiped out by the election of the National Referm ticket in November.

Opposite to bim the spectators saw : venerable advocate and exemplar of public and private integrity, of purity of life, of uprightness, of industry, moderation, and honor, a workingman-statesman and philanthropist, who never spent a dollar that was not earned by honest labor, and never defrauded public treasury or private citizen of a farthing.

What a contrast between these two men! And what a contrast between Grantism and that beneficent reform of which Hor-ACE GREELEY bears the standard, that is to sweep that whole insatiate brood of public plunderers out of power!

Drunkenness as well as Forgery.

From the report of the committee appointed July 17, 1867, by the House of Repsentatives to investigate alleged frauds and peculations in the office of the Paymaster-General, it appears that, having proved him guilty of collusion with forgers to plunder the Treasury, the committee paid due attention to the habits of that official in respect of liquor. "In support," says the report, "of the charge, freely made, that the Paymaster-General was often and for many days together disqualified by his intemperate habits from the discharge of his official duties, the committee rely mainly upon the festimony of his confidential friends and those subordinate officers in his department who stood nearest in their official relations to its head. The whole testimony taken together justifles the opinion that Gen. BRICE was addicted to periodical sprces, which occurred with alarming frequency and extended through whole weeks or months at a time. and that while they lasted they unfitted that gentleman for the duties of his office."

When Mr. Scorield of Pennsylvania, with one of his colleagues upon the committee, waited upon Gen. GRANT to lay be fore him the facts established by the testimony, they of course informed him no only of the forgeries that had been proved, and of the knowledge on the part of Gen. Burce that the claims were forged when he paid them, which had also been proved. but they likewise stated to Gen. GRANT that it was in evidence that BRICE was addicted to periodical sprees occurring with

All these facts produced no impression upon the mind of Gen. GRANT. Neither orgery nor periodical drunkenness seen him objectionable; and he stuck to BRICE and restored him to office as Paymaster-General, although he knew that he had conspired to pay forged claims and that he was a drunkard. What was Gen. GRANT'S reason for thus supporting BRICE and for restoring him to office after he had been retired because of the forgeries? Was it sympathy with the dishonest extraction of money from the Treasury by means of forged certificates, or was it sympathy with those periodical sprees which occurred with alarming frequency and, while they lasted, unfitted BRICE for the duties of his office?

Immorality. It is astonishing to observe the demoralzation which Grantism produces in public men. Here is the Hon. SAMUEL SHELLA-BARGER, who in a recent speech at Springfield. Ohio, told his hearers that the public debt had been reduced under GRANT \$533, 000,000, while under Johnson it was only reduced \$13,000,000, both of which statements are in direct conflict with the official

records of the Government. Secretary BOUTWELL, when a Representative in Congress, declared that the debt was reduced in two years and nine months of Johnson's time \$1,066,000,000, or eightytwo times the sum stated by Mr. SHELLA-BARGER. It is possible that Mr. SHELLA-BARGER thought BOUTWELL was not good authority in regard to figures, for which he would have some excuse, as the Secretary has given the most conflicting accounts of the money under his charge in the United States Treasury, and has railed

noney which should be there, but is not. But Secretary McCulloch, whose figures have never been impeached, showed in his report, submitted in December, 1868, that the whole reduction of the debt in three years and seven months of Johnson's adminis which a proportion of the States exceed- tration was over \$470,000,000, which would make the average rate of reduction under that "a convention of the States can settle | Johnson about \$2,000,000 a month greater than the average rate under GRANT. And vet Mr. Shellabarger, who, before he beame infected with Grantism, was considered a truthful man, had the assurance to stand up and tell his fellow-citizens that he debt has been more rapidly reduced

inder GRANT than under Johnson. The Grantites are extremely anxious o find occasion for reviving the Ku-Klux cry and the Southern papers give instances, too n merous to particularize, of outrages committed on whites by ignorant negroes, under the direct tion of their political leaders, with the evident intent to provoke retaliation, and afford a pretext for stories of Ku-Kluxism. In Alabama squads of United States troops are kept moving ough the State, with the object, as is there believed, of irritating the people into some act which may furnish an excuse for military occupation, Ku-Klux arrests, and such general disor der that the people will be kept from voting. A squad of United States troops who were acting as an escort to a GRANT stump-speaker, on the night of the 7th inst., went to the house of a well-known Alabama physician, roused him from his bed, and demanded his wagon to cross a neighboring creek. The Doctor was annoyed

upon which, after grossly insulting him and his family, the troops fired several shots in the di-rection of his house as they went off. Troops under the apparent orders of Loval League of cials are reported prowling around in various parts of the same State, but, so far, the account of political disturbances in the South are mainly confined to the lynching of GREELEY negroes Quite a number of well-authenticated political murders by the Grantites have already been re ported this summer.

By a recent decision of the authorities in Washington the Mormons are given a very decided advantage over Gentiles in acquiring titles to public lands. The land laws permit a woman who is a widow, or the head of a family, to pre empt land or take up a homestead by occupa-tion and settlement. A married woman living with her husband cannot do this, because by legal construction she is not the head of a family. A Mormon woman, who describes herself as a plural wife and the head of a distinct family having made a homestead entry in Salt Lake district, applied to the General Land Office to know if she would be permitted to perfect the same. In answer to this application Commissioner DRUMMOND wrote that under the laws of the United States the applicant was not the wife of the man related to her by Mormon usage, and that as she was the head of a family a strict ompliance with the homestead laws would entitle her to a patent for the tract she had en tered. So a Mormon having sixteen wives may profit by this ruling to the extent of having afteen of them acquire homesteads, while Sentile with one wife cannot secure a home stead except in his own name.

The Hon. J. K. GRAVES, President of the Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota, the Chicago, Clinton and Dubuque, and the Iowa Pacific Railroads, and one of the most influential and public-spirited men in Iowa, declines the Liberal-Republican nomination for Congress in his district, because his duties in connection with the railroad interests of Iowa are such as to claim his whole attention. But in his letter of declination he gives his hearty support to the Liberal movement, and announces that he shall labor earnestly for the election of GREELEY and BROWN, Mr. GRAVES has been a Republican from the birth of the Republican party, and the pronounced stand he has taken in support of the Liberal ticket will exert a great influence in the Northwest, where, by the way, the enthusiasn for GREELEY appears to be daily gaining in in

New Mexico, which is rich in silver nines, and overflowing with hostile Indians, is one of the Territories which is most auxious to be admitted into the Union as a sovereign State. Her population, however, aside from the savages. orly fitted for the privileges appertaining to the American citizen. Some fifteen families possess three-fourths of the wealth and nearly all of the influence of the Territory. Each of these families has from five hundred to five thousand dependents, many of whom were peons before the system of peonage was abolished, and all of whom are entirely under the influence of their former masters. The common people are wretchedly poor, and have no fore thought whatever. If a person formerly a peo becomes possessed of a dollar he neither labors nor troubles himself about the future until it is gone. The wealthy families have immense flocks and herds, but few of the luxuries of civilized

Should New Mexico become a State the dozer or fifteen wealthy families, with a handful of American adventurers, would control, not only all the State offices, but the election of the two pers of the United States Senate to which members of the United States Schale to Mine. New Mexico would become entitled. United States Senators representing private Interest are undesirable excrescences upon our political system, as has been fully shown in the case of Efficy SARGENT, the Senator from Goat Island.

According to the Washington reporter of the World, Gen. GRANT "expresses his entire confidence in his own reflection in November He states that he is assured of enough Dem cratic votes to overbalance the Republican dis affection." Considering that GRANT was elected by the unanimous Republican party in 1868, it seems queer that he should have to rely on Democratic votes in 1872. And it seems equally queer that the Republican party should now have so little sense as to persist in running a man for President whose mere nomination breaks the party into pieces.

Foreigners who are unfamiliar with the English language sometimes make funny work in their attempts to use it, though their mistakes are no more laughable than those made by many Americans in endeavoring to express their thoughts in tongues which are foreign to hem. A correspondent sends us the following copy of a comical notice which is posted on the or of a pattern-shop in a large manufacturing establishment in this city:

establishment in this city;
"NOTICE.
"Every man that comes into this shob and took a tools away not we found it out what man is it they have to given a new tools for that what he took away.
"No man is not fit that he took a tools and this pattern shop Ewery tools belangs to John Hill and Fikincke. Also, is to say that no man hawe to come for tools in this Departement."

The indomitable energy shown in this struggle with the difficulties of the English language indicates a stern determination of character in its author, which will be likely to manifest itself in all his undertakings. It is safe to predict that Mr. REINCKE will certainly be a rich man yet.

The Boston and Albany Railroad pro oses to try the experiment of running its trains without whistling at crossings. In future the only use of the whistle will be to give an alarm when any accident to the train or to persons or animals on the track is apprehended, and as a crossing-warning, before reaching crossings where there is no flagman, in the daytime only It is to be hoped that the experiment will result in no increase of accidents; but in Maine, after a long trial of the bell alone as a means of giving varning on railroads, the Legislature passed a law requiring the whistle to be sounded at all crossings. The continuous whistling of loco notives in some of the towns in the neighbor hood of this city is an almost intolerable nuisance. Of course, human life must be protected, but human nerves have some claim to consideration also. A great deal of the whistling done especially in the night time, is entirely unneces sary. Some engineers, having whistles of a pecu liarly shrill and disagreeable tone, appear to take special pride and delight in sounding them incessantly when passing in or out of towns and villages. Invalids frequently suffer severely from this cause, and there appears to be no practicable remedy for the nuisance.

Messrs. Howard Potter, Edwin Hoyt and FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT advertise in the Witness, an evening paper recently established in this city, that they intend to apply to the Comsioners of the Land Office in Albany for con siderable grants of land lying below high water mark in front of their property on the eastern shore of the East River near Hell Gate. We do not know that there is anything improper in this design; but as the river is quite narrow and difficult of navigation at that point, the fact that it may be rendered still narrower by the cession t private parties of any considerable part of the shore lying under water should excite the attention of those concerned in the preservation of the harbor. The publication of this advertisement in a journal like the Witness also tends to excite a suspicion that the proposal may be rather in the interest of the parties concerned than in that of the public.

The clerical work in the various Govern ment departments is so much behindhand tha at the last session of Congress many additional clerks were appointed to bring up the arrears. Yet the work of packing and mailing political documents for the GRANT Campaign Committee n Washington is all performed by clerks detailed from different departments, who are taken away from their legitimate duties to perform this partisan service while paid by the United States. The Washington Patriot estimates that at the unceremonious demand, and told the the Government is now being robbed of \$120 a

COLDWATER MEN TALKING. THE TEMPERANCE PARTY ON THE

The Han, J. T. Yarrington, the Rev. C. W

Denison, and the Hon. Isane Black Call noon Temperance Men to Vete Against Grant-But Will They Do 11? ter. Charles Wheeler Denison, Editor of the National Harbinger, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: The time has come for My Dear Sir: The time has come for action.

We must have "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth" in reference to the moral principles and personal character of our rulers, if it be possible to arrive at correct conclusions, so that temperance men, prohibition voters, who wish to be consistent in all their acts (using the ballot included) may cast their votes for both men and measures who are favorable to the prohibition of the liquor traffic first, last, and forever.

If we believe that the temperance question is now the greatest national issue before the American people, we must labor for the culmination of that grand issue in all honorable ways, political as well as moral.

Already are cur political opponents in different parts of the country busy at work building up a false character for Gen. Grant on his temperance proclivities, as a nice little bait for catching the votes of temperance men this fall to help redect the General as our President for four years more, and thereby defract from our prohibition party vote.

Yes, our Republican party (riends 6) have been

on party vote.
, our Republican party friends (!) have been ing the aid of ladies, even, to assist in subjecting the temperance character of our

President.

The important question now is, is President Grant a drinking man? is he intemperate? and does he encourage the tippling customs of so-

Hety?
We want to know.
Mrs. Mary J. R. Buel of your city (Washington, D. C.), says Gen. Grant is now an intemperate nan! And I heard you say on the floor of the Penn-ylvania. State Pronibition Convention (held in rice's Hall, at Altoona, Pa., Friday, June 14, 572, that Gen. Grant was and is an intemperate

man!
Now, which is correct?
Now, my reverend and dear sir, as you are a true, fearless, and outspoken temperance man, a loyal Prohibition ist, the editor of a national Prohibition journal, and a defender of truth and Prohibition journal, and a defender of truth and instice, I would; respectfully ask that you give to the world, through the columns of your excellent paper, what you know about President Grant's drinking habits.

Let us have the truth J. T. Yarrington.

CARBONDALE, Luzerne county, Pa.

IR. DENISON'S REPLY-THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IS AN INTEMPERATE MAN.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL HARBINGER, & WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1872. }
My DEAR SIR: I am this morning in receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., asking for the exact truth with regard to the drinking habits of Pres-

truth with regard to the drinking habits of President Grant.

In giving you the information of the facts that are known to exist in this important national matter, allow me to premise that I have always, at all times and in all places, been a friend of our Chief Magistrate.

I was one of the first to advocate his being brought from his command at the West to the front of Richmond.

I wrote a book of his life, known as "The Tanner Boy," which had a wide cigculation.

I was extremely anxious to vindicate him on the temperance question, and was glad on his coming to Washington to learn that for one year immediately preceding and connected with his inauguration he almost entirely abstained from the habitual use of strong dripk.

It was during this period, and for a short interim succeeding, that he was recognized in the manner spoken of by the excellent woman (Mrs. Mary J. R. Buel) to whom you refer in your letter.

But I regret to be under the necessity of informing you that an unfavorable change has come over the personal habits of President Grant in this respect.

this respect.
I am solemnly bound in honor to say, from the
lar solemnly bound in honor to say, from the
cts of which I have possession, that no consisnt temperance man can support him.
It cannot be denied in Washington that he has
reversal occasions been seen under the influ-

a conversation last winter with Senator Henry Wilson, that gentleman said to me:
"Fresident Grant drinks too much;" and concluded with the remark:
"I have told him so."

Senator Wilson will not deny this fact.

neountered President Grant. He was in a state of intoxication, his hat was ouched over his eyes, he had a lighted cigar in is mouth, and he was staggering along, mutter-

mouth, and he was staggering along, in atter-to himself.

he names of all these parties are at command, nother Washington resident, of unimpeach-action was also informed me, within the ten days, that there is good evidence for ing that the real reason why President Grant le such a hurried exit from the capital for g Branch, when so much important public iness demanded his attention, and when sev-

ly disappointed at not meeting him, according to appointments he himself had made, was this that he was so much under the influence of ilquor that he was not fit for interviews in the Executive Mansion.

Names of responsible parties are at hand who will substantiate this statement.

A scholar of established reputation and high moral character writes, within a short time past, to one of the most distinguished men of the country on this subject of the drinking habits of President Grant. The letter is dated at Cambridge, Mass., and I have been permitted to copy from it the facts that are well known to many, to wit, that the last appearance of President Grant in connection with the exercises of Harvard University was such as to excite a general feeling of anxiety and disgust among all who witnessed it. He was carefully observed by those immediately around him, and the aspects of his inebriety cannot be mistaken.

An old resident of the city of Haltimore, Md., only a few weeks ago accompanied a party of friends to the Presidential Mansion, where, on being admitted to an audience with President Grant, they found him to be so much under the influence of liquor that they immediately closed the interview and withdrew.

An officer in the civil service, now a permanent inhabitant of Washington, states that during one of his trips on a steamer from New York to the East, President Grant was known by several parties to be excited by strong drink to a disgusting extent.

Should any of these facts be denied by respon-

disgusting extent.

Should any of these facts be denied by responsible parties the proof will be produced. I make these statements with sincere regret.

I am accountable to my God for the truth of every word.

every word.

I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES WHEELER DENISON.
Editor and proprietor of the National Harbinger, Washington, D. C.
J. T. YARRINGTON, Esq., Carbondale, Pa.

OFFICE OF HON. JAS. BLACK,

LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. S. 1872.

MY DEAR SR: I bave the pleasure to acknowledge your several recent letters, forwarded to me from Washington, for which favors be pleased to accept my thanks.

The statements of facts I submitted, at your request, proving "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," with regard to the drinking habits of President Grant, were placed entirely at your disposal.

finking habits of President Grand, irinking habits of President Grand, entirely at your disposal.

If, therefore, you think their publication will do good at the present time, you are at liberty to publish them.

Yours truly,

CHARLES WHEELER DENISON.

How Twenty-three Gentlemen got Scuts on the New York Central Cars. From the Springfield Republican.

A gent'eman from the West, who arrived in this city yesterday, tells of an incident which happened this week on a New York Central train which may furnish a hint to travellers hereabouts. Among the passengers who got on the train at Utica. N. Y., were twenty-three men who were unable to find a seat. Among them was a lawyer, who proposed to the rest that all decline to give up their tickets until they were furnished seats. The agreement was made, and when the conductor came around he found twenty-three gentlemanly but very obstinate men who refused to give him either tickets or money unless he would show them a place to sit. The conductor replied that there were plenty of vacant seats in the next car, but on inquiry it was ascertained that this was a drawing-room car, for which extra charge was made. So the twenty-three declined to budge, and matters remained in this unsettled conductor finally induced two dozen persons who had seats to go into the drawing-room car, without extra charge, and then made a place for the obstinate twenty-three, who then gave up their tickets, as they had said they would do. Undoubtedly they had the right of it, as the courts have repeatedly decided that a passenger is justified in refusing payment of fare until the railroad company gives him proper accommodations. A gent'eman from the West, who arrived

BOONSBORO, Iowa, Aug. 17.—Yesterday was the rst day on which Iowans were permitted, under the game laws of the State, to kill prairie chickens. A nun ber of hunters returned last evening, bringing in nearly 500 birds. As the last load came in, Eugene Soule jumped out of the wagon, and his dog, jumping after him, struck the hammer of his master's gun, which was immediately discharged, the contents entering Soule's skull, killing hun instantly.

FRANCISCO, Aug. 16 .- Advices received i

Sydney from Fiji represent that in the attempt to hang Franks for the murder of William Muir, after the drop fell the rope slipped, the prisoner got his arms free, and sciring hold of the rope, begged the speciators to cut him down or shoot him. He was cut down and finsily reprieved.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

Joe Daniels Wins the Kenner Stakes. De-fender the Handicap, and Silk Stocking the Kentucky Stakes. SARATOGA, Aug. 17.—To-day was the

opening day of the second meeting of the Sara-toga Racing Association, the races having been postponed yesterday on account of the rain. The first race was for the Kenner stakes, for Joe Daniels being the favorite, Meteor, London, and Cape Race coming next in order. At the start the horses were nearly even. London passed to the front on the first half mile, with Joe Daniels second. On the first mile Meteor went to the front, Joe Daniels still retaining the second position. On the second mile, Joe Dan-

second position. On the second mile, Joe Daniels, however, shot ahead, and came in the winner, Meteor second, London third.

The second race, the summer handlesp, for all ages, was won by John Morrissey's Defender, beating McDaniels' Hubbard and Boswell's Winesap in the easiest manner by eight lengths. Hubbard was second, with Winesap lapped on him. Defender was backed at 9 to 8 against the other two. The third race was for the Kentucky stakes.

one mile, for two-year-olds, was won by Belmont's ilk Stocking, Hunter & Travers's Reviler second, owen Bowle's Catesby third, and Hunter & 'ravers's Strachino fourth. SUMMARY.

I. W. Pennock's b. c. Vandal.

SECOND RACE.—The Summer Handicap for all ages; \$100 entrance, half forfeit, and only \$20 if declared; \$1,000 added; two miles and a quarter.

John Morrissey's ch. b. Defender, 5 years.

1. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Hubbard, 3 years.

2. C. S. Lewis' b. f. Winesap, 3 years.

3. Time 4:24 (4.

Third Race.—The Kentucky Stakes, for two-year-olds; \$100 entrance; \$30 forfeit; \$1,000 added; one naile. ulle. august Behnont's ch. c. Silk Stocking.. funter & Travers a ch. c. Beviler......

AMUSEMENTS.

The Brilliant Season of 1871-9.

The announcements of the operatic and ramatic managers give gromise that the coming amusement season in New York will be one of unequalled brilliancy. Year by year increase of wealth, development of taste, and closer relations with the great art-centres of the Old World are making this city more and more like a metropolis, and less and less a provincial capital. As we do whatever we undertake with the whole energy of our enthusiastic national character, it will probably not be long before the talent of the world will come to us first, in search of the rich rewards we can afford to offer. It is even not impossible that, one day, New York will gather to itself as illustrious a company of scholars, wits, philosophers, poets, and dramatists as those which shed such lustre upon the reigns of Elizabeth and the Grand Monarque. Our local dramatic and musical history runs back but a brief period, and yet probably neither of the European capitals will, during the coming season, see a greater display of talent than that which will grace the boards of this bustling commer cial city. But by this we do not mean that the composition, in detail, of our theatrical companies will be less deserving of censure than heretofore, nor that the chorus or ballet of the opera will be less wretched in training; for, in these respects, we may challenge all European these respects, we may challenge all European countries to produce anything so bad. Our progress in dramatic education must take the usual course—first secure the stars, then work up the stock companies. There will be a better time, when we will exact of Mr. Booth, for instance, that he shall support Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Adams, or himself with something better than his regular company of sticks, allke Ignorant of English, art, and grace; and of Mr. Wallack that he shall give us burlesques with now and then a glimmer of thought in them, played by people who have at least a ganglion of brain each, and who do not rely wholly upon their legs for the who do not rely wholly upon their legs for the un of a piece. But the season of 1871-2, which opens this evening at Booth's, with Mr. James W. Wallack in the terribly absorbing play of The Bells," will be marked in our calendar as one of a shower of dramatic stars, just as this ummer has been memorable for its auroras and neteorolities.

On Wednesday evening occurs the first representation of Offenbach and Sardou's fairy spectacular opera bouffe, "Le Roi Carotte," which Mr. Daly produces at the Grand Opera House in a style of great magnificence. The costumes are simply superb, and all the appointments of the richest, costliest, and most perfect description. Not less than \$75,000 has been invested by Mr. Daly in the production of this piece, and whether we regard the outlay, the artistic talent the occasion is one of great public interest. A recent inspection of the Grand Opera House satisfies us that there has been no exaggeration as to the outlay for the opening season. The grand lobby is hung with puintings worth many thousands of dollars, and adorned by marble statuary; the passages of the theatre are laid with the most expensive carpets, and a large portion of the house is furnished with velvet arm chairs, suitable for a private drawing room. This, of course, has nothing to do with dramatic art, but is rather of a piece with the bedizenments of our river steamboats and railway palace cars; but if one can sit in comfort to see and hear such actors, singers, and actresses as John Brougham, Mrs. John Wood, Stuart Robson, Rose Hersée, and Emma Howson, it is better than to put up with the discomforts that have been too familiar to us theatre-goers heretofore.

Mrs. John Wood. Stuart Robson, Rose Hersée, and Emma Howson, it is better than to put up with the discomforts that have been too familiar to us theatre-goers heretofore.

The season of the Fifth Avenue Theatre begins on Tuesday, Sept. 3, the opening play being "an original American comedy of local interest." as Mr. Daly suphemistically expresses it, called "Diamonds," by Mr. Bronson C. Howard, author of "Saratoga." The scenery, prepared for the occasion by that excellent artist Mr. James Roberts, is very fine, in particular one set representing the interior of the Union League Club reception saloon. The ladies' dresses are by Worth of Parts (and we are sincerely happy in the expectation that we will not have to waste all our eulogium on them, instead of the wearers), and in every other particular the play is to be produced without regard to cost. Following Mr. Howard's play are to come a new society play by Dr. Mosenthal, author of "Deborah," an original characteristic play by Bret Harte, his first dramatic composition, and a new comedy by Victorien Sardou, for which Mr. Daly pays him a royalty of \$1,000 per week during its run. This is certainly a most remarkable series of entertainments, and one calculated to give the Fifth Avenue Theatre and its manager a great reputation.

The Union Square Theatre is closed for repairs and alterations, and its regular season will begin later in September. Miss Agues Ethel, the most perfectly ladylike actress on our stage, returned from Europe last week on the steamer France, bringing with her the great comedy for which she paid Victorien Sardou the sum of ten thousand france, gold? It is in four acts; the scene is laid in Paris and Milan, and the author has contrived to throw an intense interest into his various scenes and situations. The part of Arubella, Vecomiess de—, was written specially for Miss Ethel.

At Wallack's, "Blue Beard" continues to strut and cackle among his unciad beauties, like the "monarch of the barnyard" in his

specially for Miss Etner.

At Wallack's, "Blue Beard" continues to strut and cackle among his unclad beauties, like the "monarch of the barnyard" in his harem; at the Olympic, the Lingards contribute to the amusement of the town; and at Wood's to the amusement of the rown; and at Wood's to the amusement of the rown; and at Wood's to the amusement of the rown; and at Wood's to the amusement of the rown; and at Wood's to the amusement of the rown; and the rown is the rown in the rown to the amusement of the town; and at Wood's Museum, that excellent, original, and most deserving actor, Mr. F. S. Chanfrau, devotes his talents to the portrayal of the persecutions and final triumph of Bob Bi erley, in the "Ticket-of-Leave Man."

Leave Man."
Meanwhile, through all these changes, as through all the heats of summer, Mr. Theodore Through all the heats of summer, Mr. Theodore Thomas and his incomparable orchestra play on, appreciated, applauded, and patronized in such liberal fashion as to show that he and they are educating us up to a thorough understanding of the divine art of music. The benefits conferred upon the American public by this missionary of art, Thedore Thomas, cannot be over-estimated, and great should be his reward. over-estimated, and great should be his reward.

Approaching Marriages.

Lord Walter Campbell, a resident of this sity, and brother of the Marquis of Lorne, will shortly be married in London to Miss Claughton, daughter of the Right Rey. Bishop of Roches-

of England.

Mr. William Hempstead, a gentleman connected with the marine service, is engaged, and in a few months will be married to Miss Ida, daughter of the Hon. Horace Greeley, the Presidential candidate. The announcement of this forthcoming wedding creates an unusual stir in social circles.

Mr. John Stuyvesant Cruger, a scion of one of our oldest and most aristocratic families, will be married in October to Miss Natalie Donsé, a niece of Fresident Thiers of the Republic of France. It is stated that the wedding will take place at Versailles, and there is every reason to look forward to an event of unusual elegance and note. and note.

An intelligent Liberal Republican in Maine writes that "the Grantites have fifty men speaking in the State day and night, and every one of them officeholders, such as Cabinet Ministers, members of Congress Governors, Custom House officers and the like. They have also \$100,000 in cash. Speaker Blaine, who is Chairman of the Grant State Committee, claims 15,000 majority for their Governor in September. They had 19,300 in September, 1868." THE GREAT TOURNAMENT.

The Helmeted Knights in Regal Purple who Strongly Resembled the Walters in our Fashionable Hotels. orrespondence of The Sun.

SARATOGA, Aug. 15 .- The grand tournament came off to-day at Glen Mitcheff. It is said to have been the first exhibition of the kind in the North. The knights were scaly-looking fellows. Some of them were in old scale armor, or its theatrical imitation. Others were garbed in regal purple of red cotton

armor, or its theatrical imitation. Others were garbed in regal purple of red cotton, and looked like Kings of Denmark hard up. They all wore tin pots on their heads; some of the pots were varnished and some brightly polished. The knight of Chappaqua; D. F. Ritchie, editor of the Saratoga Daily Postmaster, was Knight of the Adirondack; C. A. Fox of Virginia was the Greeley Knight; J. Morrissey, Jr., the Knight of Gotte, and so forth.

A ring is suspended in the arena, and a knight rides out as his name is called, makes a dash at the ring with a tin-shod pole, and endeavors to carry it off. When the Knight of the Adirondack was called, he endeavored to spur up his Quixotic hack to a dignified charge. The animal, however, saw no necessity for speed, and started on a meditative trot in the direction indicated by the bit. By the time it reached the prize it was on a slow walk, and the gallant rider quietly poked his pole into the ring and carried it off.

A more knightly rider was John Morrissey, Jr., who was mounted on a spirited animal. His dashing charge revived memories of the pen-pictures in "Ivanbe." He made a lunge worthy of the disinherited knight, and bore off the ring in trlumph. The Knight of Chappaqua's white horse trotted out slowly. It was sure, however, and brought its rider into a position whence he secured with ease the coveted prize. The Knight of Saratoga made an unlucky failure. His horse attempted to climb the fencand go back home. It was ascertained that the animal hadn't been fed, and that he was climbing in the direction of the stable.

On the whole I hardly think that grand tournaments will become fashionable. A number of the Northern knights had a strong personal re-

on the whole I hardly think that grand to remain ments will become fashionable. A number of the Northern knights had a strong personal resemblance to the hackmen and porters of the large hotels. The position of chivalry seems to be reversed. In the evening there was a tournament ball, which was not patronized, however by the select.

CAMERON MATCHES TWEED.

Five Million Placer in Perusylvania Grant's Friends-Tammany Ring Tactics.

From the World.

Easton, Penn., August 14.—Reliable in EASTON, Penn., August 14.—Reliable information has been received that a fund of \$5,000,000 has been put to the service of the Administration in this State. Simon Cameron himself pays \$1,000,000. The election of Buckalew here in October would be fatal to the success of Grant in November. Desperate expedients must be resorted to, and they are at hand. It is notorious that the city of Philadelphia has at any time since the war been Democratic on a fair count; but the registry law of that city, passed by a Radical legislature in the interests of the ring, has made an honest vote impossible. Where the Board of Aldermen is obliged to appoint a Democrat, either for registration or in the election board, they select their man, and pay him for keeping his eyes shut. Cameron has already made his own ticket in Philadelphia. William B. Mann, in the meeting of the State Central Committee, called for the purpose of nominating another candidate for Governor, and throwing Hartranft over to appease the wrath of the people, declared that the city would give 15,000 Republican majority, and he knows how it can be done. So do we, though we remain powerless to prevent it.

Corruption of Grant's Administration.

Charles, III., Aug. 13.

In the matter of public buildings there is a waste of millions every year in granite and sandstone, and other contracts where officers of the Government are mixed up with these contracts; and when I develop the fact that subordinate officers of the Treasury Department are not performing their duty, and it turns out that some of the people about the White House are mixed up in these stone contracts, what is said? Are these men displaced? No. Why? With what kind of grace can the head of your Government displace a subordinate for being engaged in these contracts if he is in them himself?

In these contracts if he is in them himself? [Laughter.]
It is well known in Washington, and admitted on all hands, that the President of the United States himself has been, for the last two or three years, a large stockholder in what is known as the Seneca Sandstone, and some of the syndicate were in it, too. If you will go about the public buildings or the public grounds, almost anywhere there, you will find this red Seneca sandstone lying around. Go out to the National Cemeteries and you will find that they have been walled in with miles of stone wall laid from this Seneca sandstone; and, when I go up to the Secretary of the Treasury and ask him to displace an officer because, in defiance of Congress, he makes contracts in violation of law and in te makes contracts in violation of law erogation of the interests of the Treasus when I show him a report of the Congre derigation of the interests of the Treasury, and when I show him a report of the Congressional committee stating those facts, I can get no attention paid to it. It will not do: a stream does not rise higher than its fountain, and you cannot expect purity or economy in disbursing the Government funds and in making contracts and carrying on the Government from subordinates when the head is not above suspicion.

I could stand here and talk from now until sundown, and show you the most unmitigated corruption and extravagance in disbursing the public moneys in the last two years of this Administration familiary land if you reflect it for the

lic moneys in the last two years of this Administration [applause], and if you reelect it for the next four years, its last days will be worse than its first. One of the military secretaries of the President of the United States—he has several of them—is a Major in the Engineer Corps, and receives his pay as a Major of Engineers, with commutation of quarters, and fuel, and forage, and horses, and all that sort of thing.

We passed a law after Grant was elected, and he had commenced appointing officers of the army to various civil positions, thus doubling their salaries, that no officer of the army should have another salary. Now, this officer, receiving, as they pretend, only the pay of a Major of Engineers, performs the duty of Secretary to the President, for which he says he gets no pay. And, besides that, the President appointed him Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in Washington—an office which belongs to a civilian, and has, with one exception, heretofore been filled by a civilian; and to which the law attaches a salary of, I believe, \$2,500—an office that disburses this year probably more than a million of dollars in the City of Washington. This staff officer professes to perform the duties of that office also without any pay, [Laughter.] But he draws a million of dollars or thereabouts out of the Treasury, and disburses it and files his youchers in the Treasury for it, making such contracts as he pleases, often without advertisement, selecting his contractors to suit himself, and they making up their youchers to suit isement, selecting his contractors to suit elf, and they making up their vouchers to suit

From the Kansas City Times, Aug. 11 From the Ransas City Times, Aug. 11.

Early on Friday morning the neighborhood of Liberty, the county seat of Clay, was thrown into a furore of excitement by the intelligence that Miss Julia Wilis, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of seventeen years, had killed her brother, aged twenty-two. At first the report was discredited, inasmuch as she had always borne the reputation of possessing an amiable disposition, and being lady-like in her demeanor. On investigation the report was found able disposition, and being lady-like in her de-meanor. On investigation the report was found to be too true, but the commission of the deed was somewhat palliated by the circumstances. At about six o'clock in the morning a dispute arose between Miss Wills and her brother in what is known as the cow lot on the farm, three miles west of Liberty, in regard to the conduct of their youngest sister, and whether it had jus-tified the manner in which she had been treated by ner brother, who, it is said, had whipped her severely. The young man, who has had the reputation of being very quarrelsome, became very angry at the upbraiding from his sister, and seizing an axe raised it with the evident in-tention of striking her. She screamed violently very angry at the upbraiding from his sister, and setzing an axe raised it with the evident intention of striking her. She screamed violently and rushed toward the house, closely followed by him. On reaching the house she seized a shot-gun, which lay in the dining room, and warned him not to make any further demonstrations of injuring her, or she would kill him. He paid no attention to her admonition, but advanced, and as he did so she pulled the trigger. Wills fell dead, the contents of the gun having entered his neck, a short distance below the chin. There was not a word spoken. The young lady, pallid with fright, stood trembling, while her brother lay stretched before her, his life's blood fast ebbing. The family circle, once happy, had been rendered miserable, and the life of one of its members had been taken, while that of the other—a woman—was destined to be made one of untold misery. She is crazed with grief, and a close watch is kept upon her movements to prevent her committing suicide. An inquest was held on the body of young Wills yesterday, and a verdict rendered of justifiable homicide.

Mr. Wyatt Wills, the father, is one of the old citizens of Clay county, and a gentleman who is held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

A Locomotive Running Away at the Rate o Three Miles a Minute. From the Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman, 10th.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Yoman, 10th.

On Thursday, as a locomotive without any cars was coming backward down the grade on the Frankfort and Lexington Railroad, the cylinder heads were blown out at the point where the Versailles pike crosses the railroad, about four miles from town. The steam all escaping, and there being no brakes, the engineer lost all control of his steed, and it came tearing down the sixty-foot grade at a breakneck speed, some saying it went at the rate of fifty miles per hour. It weathered all the dangers safely, however, including the sharp curve above town, and the tunnel, and came thundering through the streets as never a locomotive passed through before. Striking an ascending grade as it neared the bridge, it slackened its pace and came to a stand-still just before it got across the river. Four or five hands and three or four boys were on board, and were congratulated on their miraculous escape by the large crowd which were attracted to the spot. Eddle Grant, a venturous twelve-year-old, was on the cow-catcher, and gives a lively account of it. He places the rate at three miles per minute. It doubtless seemed that to all of them. ute. It doubtless seemed that to all of them,

BARNARD'S IMPEACHMENT.

THE JUDGE ACQUITTED OF PECUNIA ARY CORRUPTION.

The End to be Reached on Tuesday-A Strong

Feeting Against Disqualification - Mr. Beach's Defence Criticized-The Votes on Some of the Articles. SARATOGA, Aug. 17 .- The High Court by a decisive vote, I am informed, have endersed the action of the Judiciary Committee, and acquitted Judge Barnard of pecuniary corruption. The feeling against the disqualification of the Judge is very strong. On Tuesday the public will know the end. Mr. Beach's defence of Judge Barnard has been very freely criticized

by prominent legal practitioners. For the first time in the history of an American impeach-ment trial, one counsellor has assumed the whole conduct of the defence. If his client had been saved he would have claimed the credit, and as the Judge will be removed, he must assume the responsibility.

MR. BEACH'S MISTARE. The impropriety of some of the orders issued by Judge Barnard no one acquainted with the ode, and the established course of justice could in earnestness deny, yet Mr. Beach, standing as a distinguished advocate before the sworn Judges of highest jurisdiction, asserted that Judge Barnard had done nothing which was not just and lawful. Had he asserted that Judge Barnard had granted improper orders, without wilful and corrupt partiality, as charged in the articles, he would have made a more effectual defence. In saying this I simply represent the opidions expressed by as distinguished lawyers as Mr. Beach. The Senate, thrown into a state of dolse jamients by Mr. Beach's rosewater eloquence, soon recovered under the vigorous cold-water scrubbing of Mr. Van Cutt. In finding Judge Barnard not guitty on the chair question, the Senate have decided that they believe the Judge to be truthful, however indecorous and careless they find him to be.

THE COURT IN SECRET SESSION. THE COURT IN SECRET SESSION.

The Senate remained in secret session trom ten o'clock Saturday morning until 3 P. M.

There was considerable discussion on the various articles, particularly by Judge Groves and Senators D. P. Wood Benedict. The Court got as far. some say, as the XXVIII; others say the XXX article. Judge Barnard, I am infermed on reliable authority, has been acquitted on ten out of twenty-eight articles.

There has been considerable betting on the result, the edds, of course, being against acquitted.

The impeachment managers say that if Judge Barnard escapes disqualification, the trial will be without paint. Judges, like lawyers, diagree, and the Court of Appeals has been very much divided in its voter.

THE VOTE ON SOME OF THE ARTICLES.

THE VOTE ON SOME OF THE ARTICLES.

The following is, I think, an approximately correct statement of the vote on some of the articles:

Article I.—Changing the issue of an improper order in the suit of Nyce against Heath and Raphael. Guilty, 34. Not guilty, 2.

Article II.—Order against transfer of Heath and Raphael stock. Guilty, 35.

Article III.—Apportionment of Coleman, receiver of Heath and Raphael stock. Guilty, 35.

Article III.—Apportionment of Robinson, receiver of same atock. Guilty, 35.

Vithele V.—Apportionment of Robinson, receiver of Coleman, and Raphael stock. Guilty, 35.

Vithele V.—Apportionment of Tweed, receiver of Union Pacific Railway, Guilty, 35.

Judge Alien excused, having been counsel in the case.

Article VI.—Order authorizing Tweed to blow open safe. Guilty, 35.

Article VI.—Apportionment of Tweed, receiver in Union Pacific case. Guilty, 35.

Alticle VI.—Apportionment of Tweed, receiver in Union Pacific case. Guilty, 35.

Article VI.—Apportionment of Tweed, receiver in Union Pacific case.

Article VI.—Apportionment of Tweed, receiver in Union Pacific view of the Alien with receiving safe. Guilty, 35.

Article VI.—Apportionment of Tweed, receiver in Union Pacific view of the Alien with receiving a present of chairs and \$1,000 in money. Not guilty, 25.

Article XXI. Injunction in case of Bright against St. Paul and Milwoukee Railrond Company. Guilty, 35.

Article IX. Enjoining Ramsay from acting as President of Aliany and Susquehanna. Not quilty. Vote not known.

Article X. Enjoining Pansasy from acting as President of Aliany and Susquehanna. Not quilty. Vote not known.

Article X. Enjoining Phelps, Sceretary of the Albany Article X. Enjoining Phelps, Sceretary of the Albany and Susquehama Rasiroad, not to neglect to transfer certain certain stocks. Not guilty. Exact vote not known.

Article XI. Appointing Fisk and Courter receivers of the above road. Not guilty. Vote not known.

Article XII. Enjoining the Albany poince Commissioners and the Ramsay Directors to refrain from interferring with Pisk and Courter, and order writ of assistance. Not guilty. guilty. issuing write of assistance in above case. Not guilty.

Article XIV., revoking an injunction and ordering
Sherlif to proceed to execute writs. Not guilty.

Article XV., order staying in Ramsey's suit before
Judge Peckham. Not guilty.

Article XVI., appointing Fuller receiver of the Gross-Article NV, order staying in Rainey's suit before Judge Peckham. Not guilty.

Article XVI, appointing Fuller receiver of the Groesbeek shares. Guilty.

Article XVIII, writt of assistance in the Groesbeek case. Guilty ordering the arrest of Rainsay, Smith, Phelps and others. Guilty.

Article XVI. conspiring with Pisk rather to put Fisk in control of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

Not guilty.

The Marriage of the Illinois Dwarfs.

From the Springfield (Ohio) Advertise Col. Joseph Leffel is known by everybody in this vicinity. He is one of the beekings of this country, and his success in the management of these industrious insects has been the subject of these industrious insects has been the stopect of much comment among bee fanciers. Col. Leffel is forty-five inches high, weighs fifty-five pounds, and is thirty-eight years old. He sports a handsome moustache and imperial, and unlike the other diminutives of Thumb, Nutt, Dot, at al., his face is manly and his features strong, his mind is fully developed, strong and vigorous as his years demand. To love is human, to marry is divine. The lady whom Col. Leffel selected as a partner of his joys and sorrows is mass Eviline Beasley, who is but five or six inchest tailer than himself, weighs seventy-five pounds, and is twenty-three years of age.

The wedding was solemnized at the residence of Mr. Reuben Leffel, about three miles from Springfield. Only the relatives of the bride and groom and Mr. Harrison of this city were present. The groom wore a broadcloth dress suit, with white vest, and the bride a pink tarleton, with flowers tastefully arranged. The marriage service was performed by R. J. Steck of the English Lutheran Church, and was impressive and oppropriate. The congratulations of a host of friends and relatives are extended to the petite couple.

From the Wheeling (W. Va.) Register, August 13.

Yesterday afternoon the residence of Martin Berger, near the corner of Market and Second streets, was struck by lightning. The boit struck the house at the chimney, knocking out a brick, passing along a rafter and down one of the studding, knocking off every other piece of clapboarding on the house, until it reached a shelf on which were many cans of fruit. Here the boit divided, part of it following the studding into the ground, and the other part passing on the cans to the chimney, and down the chimney, forcing off the mantel-piece, and escaping through the hearth into the ground. Mrs. Berger and her children were in the back room, and did not know that the house had been struck until the neighbors came in to see if they had been hurt. This is the most strange part of the matter. That the family in the back room should not know that the front part of the house had been torn all to pieces by the lightning, strikes us as rather strange. A dress lying on a rocking chair in the front part of head of the part of t Yesterday afternoon the residence nouse had occurred at to preced by the lighter on a rocking chair in the front room had all the flounces stripped off of it as eleverly as if done by a seamstress. No one was injured. When the front door was opened, it was found the room was full of smoke as sulphurous in smell as if a keg of powder had been exploded in the room.

Five Long Branch Bathers Washed Out to Sea-Two Women Drowned.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 17 .- Four servant girls, aployed at the West End Hotel, were bathing this vening. The undertow being very strong, they were washed out to sea. Their screams attracted the atten cue. Two were easily saved. The third was rescued by Henry Woodruff of New York, at the risk of his life. The fourth was w shed out to see, and the bedy has not yet been found. Mary Calley of Brooklyn, a servant in the family of ex-City Chamberlam J. J. Bradley, while bathing was carried away by the under ow, which was running very strong. A gentleman went to her rescue, but when she was brought ashore very little life was in the body. A doctor was called, but she died on the beach.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 17.—The Crispin strike in cirtually ended. Nearly all the manufactories that stopped have started again, but some of them tion of prices has been settled between the employers and employed, who have returned to work in an amicable manner. The only point insisted upon by the manufacturers has been that their working a beside declare themselves independent of any organization, and free to carry out their own contracts without dictated or hindrance.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—Gen. Rocha teleagraphsfrom Monterey that Gen. Ceballos has marched to the City of Mexico. Rocha goes to Paleos to receive the surrender of Trevino's forces. Pedro Martinez and his troops have also submitted. Garcia de la dichas, on retusing to surrender, was surprised and empirical, together with his command. Rochs telegraphs that he is positive the revolution has terminated.

A Police Officer Shot. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17. - Police Officer Lewis H. Lare was shot late last dight on Broad street by Klisha Warne, superintendent of Warne's shorting gal-lery. Warne was drunk action time. It is supposed that Lare is mortally wounded. Warne has been ar-rested.

A French Scientist Drowned. LONDON, Aug. 17 .- Some sailors of the United States steamer Congress, which is lying in the harbo Cherbourg, recently discovered in the water the of M. Millaud, the Chief of the Observatory at port, who had been adissing for some time, and M. posed to have been accidentally drowned.